NEW-YORK BARD JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Hard Shell Delegates to the Judic ary Conven-tion met last evening at Stayvesant Institute. Wiliam II Leonard was appointed Pro-ident pro tem and Geo A. Schufeldt Secretary. The work of or ganization went smoothly on until the Fifteenth Ward came up, when the sent of Augustus Scholl was came up, when the seat of Augustus S-hell was atoutly contested by L-uis A. Glover but finally Mr. Schell and his celleagues were declared dely elected. It was claimed that the party which Mr. Glover represented were in favor of Wheeler's return to Congress, and that the Inspectors of Election signed for Schell against the clear majority of the hallot.

Mr. Schell was elected permanent President of the Convention, and William H. Dusenbury and Heary H. Morange Secretaries

Morange Secretaries
The following candidates were then nominated by

the tollowing canadacts were seen vote:
For lecorde:
For lecorde:
For lecorde:
For Cup Judge.
For Cup Judge.
For Survegate
For Survegate
Horace B Clarke Samuel Redeliffe Won. Wardsworth, John B. Haskins and Geo. A Scautelist were
appointed a Committee to confer with the Mayoralty
and County Conventions in regard to the holding of
a cathe airin meeting.

a ratification meeting.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call

NEW-YORK CITY SOFT SHELL NOMINEE FOR MAYOR -A knowing Soft estimates that FER-NANDO WOOD has carried 20 out of the 22 wards in the Administration Mayoralty Convention. Congressman Tweed of Nebracka infamy, and a member of the old Common Council carried but two war is, aithough he was promised the nomination for Mayor by Geo. Pierce at Washington, as the price of his vote for Nebraska coupled with the appointment of a friend to the Postmastership of Williamsburgh.

SEW-YORK INDEPENDENT NOMINATION.

CHAUTAUQUE AND CATTARADOUS—XXXIIIId.

Congres.—At a meeting of the electors of diamony, Amos W. Muzzy was named for Congress, and he has accepted. Mazzy says he fully subscribes to the Destrine of Popular Sovereignty. the Administration Mayoralty Convention Con-

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER FROM HENRY WILSON.

Workersen, founday, Sect. 7, 1435.

Sire By authority and circuttou of the Republican State Convention assembled here this day we have the home of cettifung var, that you were unmixed by that sometimes at the candidate of the Republican part, for Governor of the Commonwealth, for the cheming political year.

With great respect we are your obdident servanis;

JOHN JAKER,

AMASA WALKER COMMITTEE

The Hop. Henry Wilson, Natick.

The Hos. Henry Wisser, Santa.

NATICE, Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

Gentlemen: Your note officially informing me that the Convention which assembled at Wore see on the 7th inst had nominated me as a candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts was this day received. I gratefully accept the nomination this tendered to me by gentlemen who, disregarding previous party ties, have united, in order to meet the issues which the Slavery propagandists have imposed upon the American neonic.

which the Slavery propaganoists have imposed upon the American people.

The recent aggression of the slaveholding oligar-chy has impressed upon the public mod the convic-tion that the existing political organizations are unfit to deal with the important issues now before the country. In many of the States these effect organ-zations are disappyaring and their members are join-ing in the movement which is to shape. I trust, the future of the Republic. The descendants of that sturdy Puritan rase, which from the organizing of sur-history has been ever prompt and resolute in defense of liberry, should now be foremest in the effort to sturdy Puritan rase, which from the beginning of our history has been ever prompt and resolute in defence of literry, should now be foremost in the effort to overthrow the domination of the slave gover in America. I deeply deplore the results of those perverse councils that have partially thwarted the codescore that were carnestly made to unite the people of Massachu-etts on this momentous question.

The resolutions of the Worcester Convention embrace a system of Constitutional, National and patriotic measures. Their adoption as the perminent policy of the country, can alone, in my judgment, redeem the Federal Government from its unnatural and dangerous connection with Slavery, put an end to sectional agitation and give lasting peace to the Union.

The Convention, I am confident, uttered the The Convention, I am connects a vertex in a voice of Massechusetts in pronouncing it to be "her constitutional right and duty to enact laws which shall protect the liberty of her citizens, by securing to them the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury in "all cases involving the question of personal free tons, "and which shall discussive setrain and panels the "atractous crime of kithapping." The first duty of "and which shall effectually restrain and pulses the "atroctors crime of kindapping." The first duty of every Government is to protect its own outgons are enferce its own laws. Massachusetts is not a savijed province but a severeign member of the Confederacy and her own honor a de the adety of her people demand the ensemble of new statutes for the protector of personal freedom, as well as the than enforce are of those which already exist. The scores examined in the City of Resem on the recent occasion of the real of those which already exist. The source extended in the City of Boson, on the recent occasion of the rendition of an anegor ingitive from Sinvery, dean native the necessity of a vigorous maintained of the Commonw of hone has part of the State authorities. If decided Governor of Massachments I shall deem it my duty to see that the laws for the protection of the personal liberty of the people are enforced, at whatever hazard.

at whatever bazad.

I approve of the resolution declaring "that the probibinion by law or the sale of intoxicating liquors as "a beverage, is the right and dary of the people." The evils growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors were vividly impressed upon my mind in childhood, and, early in life, I felt it to be my glave to abstain wholly from their use, and to insertice my on me upon the Temperance Record, where it has ever since remained. I have always as a legislator given my vote in favor of such legislation as tended to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. When the present liquor law was pending before the When the present liquor law was pending before the Senate, I gave my vote in its favor. Believing, however that laws of this nature must ultimately rely for support on the moral sense of the people. I have ever desired to keep them out of the arena of mere purty strife. Whatever modifications of the existing law experience shall prove to be necessary to secure the object for which it was enacted shall receive, whether in public or private life, my hearty support.

I am Gentlemen, respectfully, your friend and followed itself. To Messis. John I Baker, Amasa Walker, and dover Carter, Communica.

INDIANA .- A gentleman sends from Indianapotis the following encouraging information:

the following encouraging information:

"We are getting warm with politics and have a fair prospect of slaughtering the office holders and oldined Democracy, as it is called. If the old party can stand against the Whige, the Anti Nebraska Democrats, the Free Sollers, the Temperance men, the Know Nothings, and five hundred Methodist preachers, they can live in this State and not without. We anticipate a glorious victory in Temperance. So me of the Petit Stripe have spoken of the Methodist preachers as 'those timerant vagabonds,' which is a somewhat rash saying for a politician to make about men who preach to a communion of 80,000 members, and who wield an immense indisence in the State. However, whom 'the gods wish to destroy the first make mad.' To help ou matters a Miss Temperance Convention, held last winter at Indianapolis of delegates from all parts of the State, fairly warned the old parties that if they would indoze rum they would meet sharp opposition from Munchamen, without distinction of party. The Old Line Democrats have held their Convention, and put Anti-Maine Law into their platform as a principal pirals. And now they cry out, 'You are assailing the Democratic party,' when honest men press the annihilation. And now they cry out, 'You are assaining the Democratic party,' when honest men press the annihilation of the rum traffic! And very little good will it do them to cry, for their doom is sealed."

THE OPERA.

Last night the second performance at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-st., drew together a larger au ditory than on the first representation in that estab lishment. The success of the artists, Mart. Grisi, Signors Mario and Susini was never more decided; the end of the second act the audience rose to a de

gree of enthus asm quite tumultu us. The effect of the opera as rendered at Castle Garden must not be remembered as any test for that at the new Opera-house. At the latter place we find greater stage room, and scenery whose splendor leaves all hitherto exhibited on the New-York stage at an indefinite distance behind it. We do not hesitate to affirm that Cicero or stanfield never produced anything finer than the first scene-architecture by star-light-of Lucrezia Borgia last night, from the pencil of Allegri. Without counting other scenes, and not mentioning the lyrical drama at all, it would alone reward the person of taste for a visit to the Theater; and let it be remembered that this was but

one of several scenes. In regard to the part of the opera-house devoted to the audience we would mention that the general effeet-overlooking certain errors of detail, or the unfortunate want of economy in the shape-absolutely surpasses any theater in aristocratic like magnificence

in the proud expitals of London and Paris! Let this | till after the commande had been sold and cashed, ha be remembered and profited by.

Let any one take a position near the stage and our ver the magnificent dome, and then range down the four tiers with all their statues and decorations, and the flat surfaces of all our other theavers appear when and common place. Analysis of all this will bring forth errors, but we are now speaking of the whole. The splender of the entire interior is further hightened by the great drop curtain. We can only regret that so much magnificence has been expended on an

illegically planted house.

We are reminded by a correspondent that "The private-bex system of Europe prevents often persons in the back of the tittle box from seeing the "stage, unless they stand and stretch forward." proves simply that the exclusiveness of proud fools brings its own draw-back, but the benedicence of our superior social and political system, added to the lights of our architecture, ought to award us a Theater as much superior to those of Europe as a comfortable American farmer's house is to a European peacant's need-hovel. While we acknowledge the enequated respectivence of the New York Academy of Music, we can find no excuse for the headlong blunders in limiting its resources, and rendering it besides at present is capable of being what it professes to be, an Academy.

EMPEROR SOLOUQUE, AND HOW HE GOT RICH.

SOLOUQUE AND HIS ENORMOUS WEALTH.

From the Executor first.

When Solouque was chosen Emperor he was not worth a sons. Even the uniform upon his base may be presumed to have belonged to the Government. He is now worth over two millions of dollars. He owns six large distilleries, with sugar plantations attached, for the manufacture of tailla and rum—from hit to sevenly stores and houses, mostly in Port antifice, and is buying and building all the time. He bought a new plantation quite recently, for which ne plant 500 600, with the intention, it is said, of attempting the manufacture of sugar, which used to be one of the principal exports of Hayti, but is so no leager.

The Emperor's tenements are always occupied, and always tring comparatively high rents. One reason is, that they are generally better built than other editions of the same class, another is, probably, that the Emperor has a great many indirect ways of rewarding his tensats who do not object to his terms. One of the largest stores in Port as Prince belongs to him, and is occupied by a commission merchant who is ing his tensities who do not object to his terms. One of the largest eforce in Port-au-Prince belongs to him, and is occupied by a commission merchant who is favored with the privilege of shipping and seiling a portion of the coilee-fifths. This boune boache comes etemphy to mit be government agent but it may be reasonably doubted whether the merchant would be as lacky if he had a different landerd. While the Emperor usually wake higher refute for his buildings than other landerds, they cost him less than they would cost any one else, because he gets laborers for little or nothing. Operatives will work for him at any price, when they will work for others at no price. What inducements he brings to bear, besides lear I am noable to say, but a deepot has a thoushood ways of protecting himself from a refusal of almost any request nearly make of his subjects, without appearing to interfer with their freedom of action.

I inderstand the Emperor has a large amount of stock quartered about the country, and fattened by the people at no expense whatever to him. I frequently net in the market of Port-au Prince a procing sus hog, that was known and designated by everyone as "the Emperor's hog," It was to be seen in the market every morning plicking up the garbage which it found there, and of which it enjoyed the menopoly, no other hog being admitted by the police or the market people to share that privilege. No one dered amony nam, while many anxions to have a triand at court, even if it were only a heg would throw him something now and then from which, with the garbage which naturally secuminates in the markets, he centryly do keep in admarable condition. He was about the most popular and inoffensive court favorite. I ever saw.

Berides his real estate the Emperor derives a large

markets, he centrived to keep in advantable condition. He was about the most popular and inoffensive court favorite I ever saw.

Besides his real estate the Emperor derives a large private income by indirect processes which are not so easily reconciled with sounce notions of political ecotomy. I will mention two or three of them. The puncipal export of Hayti, as my readers are doubtless already aware, is coffee of which upward of 19,000,000 pour ds are exported to the United States anamaly. The Government exacts the privace of appropriating one fifth of all the coffee delivered for exportation, on the payment of a merely nominal price, about 24 cents a pennel. This ifth is weighed out at the Government worknowes, and shipped on Government account to some foreign market for cale. Most officement to the United States. It yields from \$600,000 to 2500,000 animally, of which, however, no account is repaired to the public. It is generally understood that what does not stack to the fingers of the Government agents goes to the Emperor and his depositants. The Liboyds an Engine house which has been established for many years in Port su-Prince, and which has made produgious fortunes for several of its numbers, are the agents of the Government for the sale of their fifths, and in consideration of the privilege of charging twice as much freight and commissions as any other commission houses charge in the ordinary course of their business, they hand over the net proceeds to their principal, without asking any superflueus questions. It is supposed that the Emperor receives from this source something over \$500,000 a year. The cost of separating and weighing these fifths and Lleyds enormous courn saons for selling the ain a foreign market, are a se ious loss to Hayti; for, in the first place, all the commissions might be saved by selling the fifths in the Haytian market, where the place, all the commissions might be saved on the fifths in the Haytian market, where selling the fifths in the Institute of the mand is permanent and active; and in the next place, they would supply material for remittaness, which have to be made not unfrequently in specie, to the contribute of the shipper. The loss the prest inconventence of the supper. The loss alls finally, of course, upon the Haytan peasants, for the merchants, in graduating their prices for coffee, expect to indemnify themselves for the fifth, of which they know they will be robbed. In view of these facts, one would suppose that the fifth would be sold where they could be sold to the best advantage—to the Haytan commission merchant. But there is one capital objection to this plan; the people would then have a means of ascertaining the amount of money realized from the sale—a species of information which the Government has no desire to see different there it is sent away in small parcels, at tion which the Government has no desire to see and fused. Hence it is sent away in small parcels, at different times, and by different vessels, so that none but the Government agents can form any definite idea of the amount of coffee exported for Government account, and still less of the amount in money realized from the sales.

There is yet another way in which this thrifty ruler calls his become without resorting to the odious

There is yet another way in which this thirdly raiser swells his income without reserting to the odious system of legalized taxation. When he wishes to reward a triend, political or personal, and sometimes when he has occasion merely to pay a personal debt, he has a way of giving them what is called a "com-"man ic." That is, he authorizes the favorite to purhe has a way of giving them what is called a "com"mante." That is, he authorizes the favorite to purchase for the government some article in large quantities at an extravagant price, the quantity and price
depending upon the extent of the obligation he wishes
to cancel rather than the needs of the service. The
favorite or crediter immediately takes this communate
to some commission merchant and sells it for about
half its face in cash; and aften paying a portion of
the proceeds to the Emperor pockets the rest, leaving
usually much the largest portion of the profits to the
commission merchant, and almost a total loss of the
summit contracted for to be sustained by the people,
very few of whom ever hear or know anything of
these regneries. This mode of raising money and
so profitable, that it was resorted to without much
caution or discretion, and in process of time government bonds of this description got into general cirso profitable, that it was resorted to without much caution or discretion, and in process of time government bonds of this description got into general circulation. The abuse however, received a very severe check about eight mouths since, under circumstancs which, as I had them from a perfectly authentic source, are worth relating. The Emperor wished to give a plane to one Madame Faubert, the daughter, thelieve, or the deceased President Petion; he therefore gave her at order to purchase 6,000 finits for the Government at six cents apiece. Her son was a clerk in the department where these orders were registered by the Government, and it became his duty to enter it. But teeling a pardonable desire that his mother though make a good thing out of the operation, he entered the order for 60,000,000 instead of 6,000 finits, and that the fraud might escape detection, at least un-

And that the fraud might escape detection, at least unad that the fraud might escape detection, at least unather is not a pound of white sugar made on the whole island. All the smar-cane that is grown here more is converted into more and molesses, and consumed by the notices and readents. There is no country in the world better adapted by nature for the growth and manufacture of sugar than thay it. In 1791 it appets 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it aported 163 495,200 pounds. This export has ceased, not it appets the solid as a state of exact the solid labor at the state of exact it of case is not cropped as soon as it is lie is stated exacts. I the case is not cropped as soon as it is lie it desirates and if it is not ground without delay after it is cut it estimate. Unless, therefore, the planter can comesant the net enemy. Unless therefore, the planter is consonal the net is solid to the case of the ca

di notester it upon the books in its regular orier, but arrive bock several days, entered it in a bank space of a previous date, where n was little likely to be observed. He then took the commands to Mesors. Roberts Naghew & Co., an English house who have made a large furture, almost enumerics as deuters in the kind of property, and sold it for \$10,000 in

My readers, I presume are aware that all the markets of the world could not supply so 000,000 of flux-that if they could, no one pation in the world could possibly have any use for one hundreith part of them possibly have any use for one interests part of the a, and if they had, six cents apiece was just about fifty times as much as they were worth. One would have supposed that all these circumstances would have put any intelligent merchant upon his grand, and yet Mr. Roberts, who is a shrewd and intelligent man, not only advanced \$10,000 in each for the order, but started at once for the United States to fill it. From which facts you may rightfully infer that the common law don-trine of careat emptor does not apply at all to this kind of traffic in Hayti. No one expects the articles kind of traffic in Hayti. No one expects the articles thus ordered to bear any proportion to the wants of the Government, nor the prices offered to bear any proportion to their real value. It never occurred, therefore, to the dealers in this case to suspect that any fraud had been practiced upon the Government because it had apparently undertaken to pay \$3,00,000 for fints. Mr. Roberts exhausted the S3:00,000 for finits. Mr. Roberts extransied the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Balumore, but fortunately for him succeeded in gening only shout thirty bogsheads, which he shipped with all dispatch to Portsu-Prince rightfully pressuring, I suppose, that that amount would afford the Em-peror's belligerent propensities at least a temporary robot.

The meter of free, because they were for the government. The amount of the invoice aroused the enricely of the Collector, and upon inquiring at headquarters the inquity was traced to its origin. Orders were immediately given that the flints should not be landed. The consequence was that they were reshipped to the United States, where they were sold for what they would bring. Mr. Roberts bought them at the rate of ten for a penny, could be have bought then at the rate of ten for a penny, could be have bought the remainder at the same rate, the whole would have cost him \$50,000; adding the \$10,000 which he gave for the order, makes a cost \$70,000 for a contract by which government became bound to pay \$3,000,000. Ho, the Messus Roberts, Naphew & Co., came out of the matter finally I do not know, but they say, what I can readily believe that they never saw the first penny of their \$10,000 advance; and I secretained from other sources that the enterprising young man, whose affection for his mother found such an ingenious mode of expressing itself, is still in the employ of the government.

It is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the uer. Upon their arrival the contractor asked to have

nment.

It is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the It is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the amount which the Emperor receives from these sources. Formerly it was doubtless a very considerable sum annually, but he is now paying the penalty of his folly, for the bonds of the Government are hardly worth the paper they are written on. Such quantities were thrown upon the market that the Government was obliged, in self delens, to refuse to receive them in pay for duties, except in very small proportions, and required the balance, at least half, to be paid in gold or silver. I have understood that no new honds of this description have been issued of late, and that the Emperor has determined that no more shall issue. What will become of those aircady

no new bonds of this description have been issued of late, and that the Emperor has determined that no more shall issue. What will become of those already in the market it is difficult to say. Some will be paid to the Governmant for duties, some will be lost, some will be worn out, and the balance will, one of these days, probably be repudiated.

The accumulation of money, "acquisitiveness," as the phrenologists term it, is the Emperor's besetting infirmity. All his thoughts and energies are directed to the gratification of this passion. It is responsible for all that is worst in his public policy. If he should ever lose his crown by violence I venture to say that his avarice will be the proximate cause. I am told that he has a small bruse or vault constructed in his palace for the safe keeping of his money, and it at he has over six millions of france stored there in gold and silver. This is a dangerous possession for a ruler whose throne is so feebly supported as Soulouque's, and may seduce into the revolutionary ranks many who are more anxious to assist in dividing his treasures than in changing their ruler. A. S. B.

A person who signs himself Dumas J. Van Deren, addresses a letter to The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, dated Charleston, Illinois. (Confound the beggarly repetition of names for places! Is there not wit enough to invent a new name for a new place, or must communities be balf monkey, half parrot, in their iterations of such things !) This Mr. Van Deren is quite of opinion that Kansas and Nebraska should be let go for the present, and all the immigrating world come to litinois, and that Illinois meanwhile should achieve what she failed to do once, namely, introduce slavery within her borders. Hear the man;

was left by a smal majority against us and I am satisfied now that a better and more faverable operators for training this question before the proplet than the present cannot be expected. We must carry this question at the ballot box," etc. We do do not be the source of shavery to go to the South,

and by twenty sears labor in a chain-gang qualify himself for the magnificent future which he invokes

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY .- About 8 o'clock last evening a serious case of stabbing occurred at the corner of Hoyatio and Washington-sts., which it is supposed will prove fatal. The parties concerned are two young men named Jeremiah King and Gerry Post, the latter a stone-cutter. Both of them occupi the same bed, and on King's going home on Tuesday it is alleged. Post slapped his face. Yesterday they seemed to be as good friends as ever an hour before the affray took place: but King was under the influence of liquor. After supper Post went out, and was passing the grocery store on the opposite side of the street, when King rushed out of the store and stabbed him in the abdomen, and also in the back, with a large chose-knife. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to a drug store on the corner of Hudson and Jane-sts., where his wounds were dressed. King, it is said, acknowledged that he stabled him, and said he was going to give himself up, but when the officers arrived he was gone, and ould not be found.

PRIZE ODE.-The prize of \$100, offered by the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, of San-Ohio, for the best Ode to the Greek Stare of Powers, has been awarded to Mr. Augustist De GANNE of this City. There were 170 competitors for the prize. The Committee to whom the odes were referred for decision, consisted of Mesers. Richard Storrs Willis, Hiram Fuller and Bayard Taylor.

MITCHELL, WISCONSIN .- Albert Rounsevell and others, residing at the above named place, and Geo. Gordon and Edward McKeeby of Milwaukee, invite the friends of Progress, Equity and Humanity, who are desirous of a nome in the West, and of cooperatsocial, industrial, intellectual and spiritual prosperity, to visit Mitchell with a view to settlement. The loca-tion is stated to be very healthy, abounding in pure spring water and well timbered. It is situated miles from the port of Sheboygan, on the east, and 24 from Fond du Lac, on the west. Unimproved land can be purchased by settlers in lots to suit, for from \$3 to \$6 per acre—improved at the same rate, adding the expense of improving. Other information may be obtained of the parties mentioned above.

MRS ANN ROYALL died at her residence in Washington, on Sunday morning, at a very advanced age. She was the widow of a revolutionary officer, Col. William Royall, and she published a newspaper in Washington for many years, first as The Paul Pry, which name was afterward changed to The Huntress

which name was afterward changed to The Hancess.

The Wathington Star says:

"Ever since the publication of the famous history of her peregrications throughout the country, fighting the Presbyterians, she has made her residence here. For the last four or five years she has been out and about very little, owing to her increasing infirmities. When about, however, her tongue went as before always so as to attract a crowd of wonderers around her. Vehement and violent in her autipathies, and the expression of them, she was equally warm in her friendship for those she favored, though from her peculiar way of manifesting her likings, few, indeed, courted her affectionate regards. To the hour of her death she preserved all the peculiaries of thought, temper, and manners, which at one time rendered her so famous throughout the land."

THE GRAHAM TRIAL,

FOR THE MURDER OF COL. LORING. COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Before Isigs

M. TORRILL.
The trial of Dr. Graham was resumed yesterday. The Court room was densely crowded, the sents being almost entirely occupied long before the time for opening the Court. Dr. G. was brought in a little before 10 Officer Buchanan, of the Court, who has especial charge in regard to bim. [Dr. G. is held in custody at the Centre-st. Prison. He took his seat, as before, contiguous to his counsel, three or four ladies also being present among whom is Mrs. Graham, sitting beside her husband, and the others, relatives, near to them. Mr. Hunt, counselor, of New-Orleans, was also present, but takes no active part. Mrs. Loring, widow of deceased, and friends, we understand, are in attendance at the room adjaining, (office of the

District-Attorney.)
The names of Jurors empannelled were called by the clerk, 11 (the number sworn yesterday) answering to their names, leaving one Juror still to be selected.

Mr. Mount, the third Juror sworn, being sick, requested to be excused from serving, which was as-

duested to be excused from serving, which was assented to and he was withdrawn, leaving two Jurors still to be obtained.

George W. Moore called as a Juror, examined by Mr. Whiting—Read the accounts at the time; morely the occurrence, not the particulars, and there was nothing to form an opinion from what I read, my mind was slightly influenced by what I read, and will remain so till removed by evidence. Set aside.

Carl F. Burreker called—Have not read the accounts; seldom read an English paper; generally read the German papers; do not know what the case is. Set aside.

is. Set aside.

Leenard Thompson called—Have read an account of the occurrence; formed and think I expressed an opinion at the time from reading the transaction, which opinion will remain until changes by evidence; I read it in different papers. Set aside.

John McKesson called—Have read the case. Mr. is the way regulated so as to occ.

I read it in different papers. Set aside.

John McKesson celled—Have read the case. Mr. Whiting asked him if he was prejudiced so as to prevent him going on the Jury. (The usual change of tene when a Juror was approved on that side.) The Juror said he had a bias from reading the matter, that is all. Mr. Whiting asid he thought the Juror competent, and withdrew his objection. In answer to District Attorney, the Juror said he had expressed an opinion as to what would be the verdict, had a bias which evidence to the contrary is necessary to remove. Mr. O Conor said the course of the District Attorney to-day would prevent a Jury being selected at all, if there were yet twelve to select. The District Attorney replied that he only wanted an unbiased Jury. The counsel for defense have had the Jury field mode and accept some Jurors without examination, it is necessary for the District Attorney to set that the Juror is unbiased. Mr. O Coner replied that he himself did not even know that Mr. McKesson was on the Jury list if the day. The District Attorney said the associate counsel had. Mr. O C. rejoined that he judged for himself.) Mr. O C. though the objection by District Attorney to bias was unprecedented. The accounts as to a transaction in the papers are always on one side, and it is to be presumed that the bias is against the prisoner; still they are willing to take him. The District-Attorney replied. Set aside.

Wm. Miller called—Read the accounts, but do not

wm. Miller called-Read the accounts, but do not know that I have formed any opinion; have no re-inglous scruples as to finding a verdict where the punishment is death; cannot say that I have any pre-judge for or against the prisoner. Accepted and

The Clerk then called several names, but no an-

swer.

Jehn Burrill called—Read an account of the transnetion, and formed and expressed an opinion which
it would require some evicence to remove.

One other name was then called without any answer, when the panel became exhausted.

The District Attorney suggested that the absent Jutable actified, which the Judge considered to be the

The District Attorney suggested that the absent Ju-rors be notified, which the Judge considered to be the shortest course—and a delay necessarily occurred. John Fulman called—I amone of the regular proof, but have been in the wrong Court Room for two days: I saw the account in the papers last evening, and was surprised I had not heard of it in the Court, I read an account of the transaction, but neither formula or at of the transaction, but neither formed nor expressed an opinion: supposed from what I read that deceased had been killed by Dr. G., but what was the

pressed an opinion: supposed from what I read that decessed had been killed by Dr. G. but what was the proved the I could never find out. I have no religious scrupte as a finding a vertice. Accepted by District-Attorney, but percuptority challenged by Messrs. Whiting and O Cogor. The District-Attorney said he hoped the coursel on the other side would not throw the blame on him. In future, as to not getting Jurors. Ms. O Coster remarked. "Ob, yes, we shall. What "we have done is usual every day, but the course of "the District Attorney is not usual." [The Judge, in relation to previous Juror, had said the District-Attorney was authorized to inquire as to bias.]

The Jurge then directed that 50 additional Jurors be summoned to attend to morrow. The District Attorney asked that the Judge would please to wait a minute. He (the D. A.) and Messrs. O Conor and Hall and Mr. Vanderwort, clerk, then examined the panel and remained some little tune in conversation.

Hall ard Mr. Vandervoert, clerk, used examined the panel and remained some little time in conversation. Edward Gerand, Jr., was then called and answered. He had been examined yesterday—the one who was asked to state his opinion to the Jurge—and set aside, but now accepted and sworn, making the Jury

complete.

The following are the names of the jurors sworn:
Oscar Furdy, John H. Jagel. Robert M. Wilson, Joseph Clows. Luman B. Wing, George Weilman
Wright, John E. Quackenbush, Thomas Dugan, Jr.,
Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Judge, Wm. Miller, and Edward Gerand, Jr.—12.

All the persons desirons of leaving the Court-room
were requested to do so, when the District Attorney,
after cailing Coroner O Donnell, opened the case.

He said that the prisoner is charged with one of the
highest crimes, that of the murder of Major Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, en the morning of the 2d August. The law of this State requires that the killing must have been by premeditated design. There is requestion in this case of the killing, and I understand as to premeditation, if done at the moment, it cemes within the law. The presumption of law is that there was premeditation. The rooms of deceased and prisoner were not far removed from each other. I present a diogram, which will be put in evidence. It represents the second floor of St. Nicholas Hotel, which is on the west side of Broadway. [Points out on it to the Jury the different rooms and stair cases, &c.] The room occupied by deceased was No. 247, and that by Dr. Graham, No. 237. Act he side of No. 247 is a large bell, attached to the wall and struck by a hammer, and the noise made by it is great. At ten minutes past 5 on the morning of the 2d of August this bell was rung ten or fifteen times, disturbing Mrs.

hammer, and the most hade by the 2d of August this bell was rung ten or fifteen times, disturbing Mrs. L., who had a restless night by illness. Major L. went out and said, "Is this you." The servants are "not about." Dr. G. said he had rung in his own room without answer. Major L. then shut the door and went to bed. He heard the bell then rung thirty times, and came out again, and toid Dr. G. he had better put on his pantaloons, as the maid or no other person would come as he was. He said he did not care a derive remark, to which Maj. L. said, if he repeated it he would smaah his head with a cane, and went back. Dr. G. said he would kill him. The bell was then struck thirty times, and Maj. L. went out and said to him that he would go te the office and get a servant. He had in his room a common cane and a pistol. Major L. went down and complained that a man was at his door and disturbing his wife, and if they did not the had in his room a common came and a pistor. Mejor L. went down and complained that a man was at his door and distarbing his wire, and if they did not take him away he would shoot him. After he was gone, Dr. G. was heard to say, "I'll be d——" and no more was heard, but he went to his room, drassed himself, and armed himself with a deadly weapon and met him at the head of the stairs. It will be contended there was a quarrel, but there is no evidence of this. Major L. said to him, "I told you my "wife was sick." Dr. G. said, "I don't care a d—" for you or your wife, and you (Major L.) are a liar." Dr. G. soon raised his cane, and shortly afterward he drew the swerd of the cane and stabbed the deceased in the back, who exclaimed, "I am killed." Dr. G. then went down to the office and stated that a person had knocked him down and he had defended himself. It is certain he was not knocked down, and Major L. was an entirely unarmed man. The law, as shown in Comstock, 193, is, when without fault himself, a party may kill his assailant if there is imminent danger to himself; but such was not this case; a mere blow with the fist will not justify the use of a dangerous weapon. There were persons present, and prisoner could have withdrawn in safety; but he did sor, and heaped insult upon insult, and put a man with whom he had had no acquaintance remorselessly to death. After the deed, Dr. G. drew the sword through his hand, then took it and threw it into a closet. He appears here by respectable counsel, he is respectably connected, and there are many cases for your consideration. I shall ask you to aid me to do justice without reference to the position of the prisoner. The law is opposed to carrying deadily weapons, and he who does so, carries them at his peril. I say it with pain, that I consider the prisoner guilty of murder. It was not one long considered, or for a few pieces of silver; not like that of Macketh, but that like Cain, or like once in another State recently, which was against all law, and all justice, an

then called and sworn: My place of residence is Cali-fornia; I was in New-York at August last; Major Loring was my hasband; we were stopping at the Si-Nucholas Hotel. [Mrs. L. was asked to raise her vail; she is a lady of dark eves and rather full facil face, she was said. wall, she is a lady of dark eves and rather fall hours face, she wept while the Judge re-ceated her testimony thus far; My husband awoke about five minutes before 5 octock morning, Aug 2; about teaminutes afterward, there was the ringing of a bed which was immediately health my door in the hall, it was a bell with a hammer; it was rung about ten or fifteen times. I imagine, I mean strokes of the ball; Major L merely got up and wont to the door. Q. What cid he say? [Objected to by Mr. O Conor, who said he has been charged with an offense against the law and it is hegue to state what was said by a the law and it is begun to state what was said third person when he was not present. That we be irregular, even in a case of ordiars and cents, fact that he was present should appear before was said by deceased is given to the Jury. Such a conversation may be project to be given when it is shown that Dr. Graham was present, but there is no shown that Dr. Graham was present, but there is no rule by which the testimony can be admitted, particu-larly in a criminal case at the present stage of the trial. All evidence should be excluded which is not regular, and which would be calculated to make an

regular, and which would be calculated to make all impression on the Jury.

The District Attorney asked if the counsel intended to deny that Dr. Graham was the person! Mr. O'Conor said the last daty of a defense would be to come in and make admissions tending to assist the

come in and make admissions tending to assist the District Attorney.

The District Attorney said he proposed to show every act which took place from the rising of the prisoner that morning till after the occurrence which may in any degree bear upon the question of malice. He proposed to show chronologually by legal evidence that Dr. Grabam range that hell, and that it was He proposed to show monoloogae, and that it was the person who rang the bell with whom deceased had the conversation. It is, then, a mere question of the order of proof. That is in the discretion of your Honer, and I believe public justice will be served by stating circumstances as they arose, and not call Mrs.

Loring again.

The Judge considered that the regular evidence must be shown first, before giving the preliminary evidence. He did not, therefore, think the testimony

evidence. He did not, therefore, and the property in order now.

The District Attorney said a few words in reply as to inconvenience to the witness. The Judge said there might be inconvenience, but it could not be beined. Mr. O Conor said the difficulty might have been avoided by not calling Mrs. Loring first. The District Attorney then told witness not to allude to the conversation. Mr. O Conor thought the best way would be now to withdraw the witness. The Control of the conversation of the conversation of the witness of the Control of the conversation. the conversation. Mr. O'Conor thought the bast way would be now to withdraw the witness. The Conresaid it would not interfere with the arrangement of the District Attorney. In answer to a question of the District Attorney, the Judge said it would be necessary if a witness is examined to exhaust the testimony, except on rebuttal,

The District-Attorney, for the present, withdrew

The District-Attorney, to the witness was called by District-Attorney, Mr. A witness was called by District-Attorney, Mr. Whiting, for defense, then requested that all witnesses who have not been examined, be kept in another room. The Judge thought it would be proper. The District-Attorney wished the comment to make the witnesses he desired to leave the room, as it might be said afterward that some witness remained after the order of the Judge. He gave Mr. W. a list of his witnesses. Mr. W. asked if the District-Attorney intended to

the Judge. He gave Mr. W. a list of his witnesses. Mr. W. asked if the District-Attorney intended to call all the witnesses on the list. The District-Attorney said he was not prepared to say and the rule does not require him to answer. As the learned gentleman said the other day he intended to try this case accord-

ing to law.
Some of the witnesses named were sent to the Cir-

ing to law.

Some of the witnesses ramed were sent to the Circuit Court-room, and others allowed to remain. Messrs, Fee, Margaret Waish, Conchan, Anderson and Norris, the witnesses, were then requested to go into another room.

Joseph Conizo, the witnesses swere then requested to go into another room.

Joseph Conizo, the witness sworn—Was the second head waiter at the St. Nicholas; knew prisoner by sight, and knew Major Loring by sight; saw them together between 5 and 6 o'clock morning, Aug. 2; they were at the head of the stairway leading from the dining-room, on second floor. [The District Atterney said there was a broad stairway from first to second story, haif way, which branches slightly to two narrower stairways, right and left, to second story. They were standing at the center of the head of the stairs; prisoner directly in center; I stood about three or four feet from them.

Q. State what took place between them!

A. I had a little child by the hand and was going to pass down the left atsurway—helping it off; they were late—descending to the office; I did not observe anything extraordinary between them, but when the nurse took the child I heard then speaking rather sharp to each other, in a londer tone than before, which attracted my attention; and I heard Col. Locing who was a tail gentleman) say something about

nurse took the child I heard them speaking rather sharp to each other, in a louder tous than before, which attracted my attention; and I heard Col. Locing who was a tall gentleman) say something about there—when Dr Graham, who was nearest to me, said "You lie," and raised up a cane. [The cane, with a sword much bent with it, was shown to witness, who recognized the color.] He raised the cane, as I thought, to strike Col. L. and the latter said to be a strike the cane, in the said of the said o as I thought, to strike Col. L. and the satter said to him, at the same time raising his hands, "Stand off," then the two closed in together and went back a few paces, when Col. Loring said "I'm stabbed," they have been considered together a few moments and separated; after Col. L. evelaimed that he was stabbed, Dr. Graham let go of bim, and he stargered and went a few paces and fell on his face, he groaned like a man straggling as if he was choking. Mr. Rogers, a gentleman who superintends in the house, was coming toward me, Mr. Rogers said, "Dr. Graham, you've killed the "men." Dr. Graham replied, "Oh, no; "I then saw that hooked weapon (the bent sword) in the Doctor's hand, and I then went into the dining-room; no blows were struck before the stabbing toos place.

Q. When did Graham take hold of Col. Loring? Objected to as leading, and that witness had not said.

ejected to as leading, and that witness had not said estrict-Attorrey said the testimony was he let go of m, and how could he let go if he had not hold of m! The Court thought it had not been shown hich first took hold, so that the question had better

Witness-Dr. Grahem first took hold of Col. Loring: raised by Dr. G. when he first saw it: witness said it was in the right hand and over left shoulder, horizontal on a line with the left shoulder; there were several tenales and two males in the hall at the time; one of them is the last man that wert out; he went by the uame of Gen Scott in the hote; I never knew his name; the other male was Patrick; besides, there was Mr. Regers, and there were a number of persons attending to their duty whom I might not have seen; I saw them struggling, but did not observe the cane till Dr. G. drew it out; I did not observe the cane till Dr. G. drew it out; I did not observe the cane till Pr. G. drew it out; I did not observe the cane till Pr. G. drew it out; I did not observe the cane till Pr. G. drew it out; I did not observe the cane till Pr. G. drew it out; I did not observe the saw then Col. Loring was stabbed! (Objected to, as he had not stated he saw the stab given. The District-Atterney complained at the objections. The witness saw the drawn sword at the side of the prisoner, and is he not to suppose that Col. L. was stabbed! The District-Atterney changed the form of the question.]

Witness.—The tursle was so sudden and so quick I could not say with which hand Dr. G. took hold of Col. L first: Col. Loring had his hands held up in frent of him when they commenced, and said stand off: I thought he wanted to retreat, and was going back, rather stoped a fittle forward; Dr. Geabam was close up to him following him up.

was going back, rather storped a fittle forward; Dr. Graham was close up to him, following him up. Cross-examined—I have lived wenty years in New-Cross-examined—I have lived twenty years in New-York; meet of my time as a waiter; I am a descendant from Sielly; I have said very little about this case; many persons have spoke to me, but I have had very little conversation about it; I cannot think, at this moment, who is Join Counahan; there are a hundred men in the hotel, and I do not recollect him by tame; recollect a John Gollan and John Martin; was not before the Coroner's Inquest; was before the Grand Jury; when the inquest was held I was attending to my business and was not notified; the John Connahan you speak of I think I recollect now, do not see him in court; saw him at the house after it ing to my business and was not notified; the John Connahan you speak of I think I recollect now, do not see him in court; saw him at the house after it was over; did not see him before; will not swear that he was not there; there is a marble slab near the head of the stairs, about 15 or 20 feet from it. I was coming with the little boy from the dining-room; was going to assist the child; Mr. Rodgers was assisting the rest of the family; he passed them out, and was returding when I approached the head of the stairs, and saw the two gentlemen; they were standing face to face; at the head of the stairs is a large mirror; Col. L. was not facing the mirror; the heels of Col. L. s slippers were nearly on the brink of the stairs when I first saw them; he stood rather sideways, looking up the hall from Broadway, Dr. G. 's face was toward him; don't think the nairror could have shown both of them as they stood, as there is a little jog; could not swear that Dr. G. could have looked into it, they were very near to each other, the nurse who took the child from me came from the dining-room, behind me, where she had been taking breakfast; I intended to go down the right stairs, but seeing the applicant them I transd to the left stairs; the nurse without reference to the position of the prisoner.

The law is opposed to carrying deadly weapons, and he who does so, carries them at his peril. I say it with pain, that I consider the prisoner guilty of many der. It was not one long considered, or for a few pieces of allver; not like that of Macketh, but that like Cain, or like one in another State recently, which was against all law, and all justice, and all right.

The District Attorney then proceeded to call witnesses:

Cornelia Loring, a lady in very deep mourning, was

To com, behind me, where she had been taking breakfast:

I intended to go down the right stairs, but seeing the gentlemen there I turned to the left stairs; I did not follow; up to this time I had not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard them talking: did not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard them talking: did not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard the pright stairs, but seeing the gentlemen there I turned to the left stairs; I did not follow; up to this time I had not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard the pright stairs, but seeing the gentlemen there I turned to the left stairs; I did not follow; up to this time I had not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard the pright stairs, but seeing the gentlemen there I turned to the left stairs; I did not follow; up to this time I had not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard the pright stairs, but seeing the gentlemen there I turned to the left stairs; I did not follow; up to this time I had not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard the pright stairs, but seeing the gentlemen there I turned to the left stairs; I did not follow; up to this time I had not heard any load words between them that attracted my attention: I heard the pright stairs, but seeing the pright stairs, but seeing the pright stairs, but see

me to bear till I heard the words as to ladies; they kept on speaking, but I had no motive to stop to hear and listen; it was all done in a moment; when Dr. G. arid 'you lie' her sized up the came; they appeared it then to remain in the same position; they were about four or five feet from the head of the sairs when they arapplace. Dr. Graham's back was toward me, soft going a dewise toward the mirror: Dr. Loring fed on his face near modher muchic slab which was in the ball, they closed in regeleher, and there were so quick you could be exactly tell which seized first; I did not we had I refer to such that in the name of the above. they closed in requirer, and they were so quick you could not exactly tell which seized first; I did not see Col. Loring raise his fiet, nor any noise like a blow; I sin not see Col. Loring raise his fiet, nor any noise like a blow; I sin not see Col. Loring seize the stick, should not mink it could have happened without my seeing it, but it might; did not see it in the hands of Col. Loring, or see it at all that moraing after that; when they were closing up it if not see Col. L. have hold of anything; when they tassled I could not say what he did. Col. Loring was a very tall min and well proportioned, weighed probably about 200.

By District Atorney — During the whole time of the difficulty my face was toward Browdway, in which way they steed from me; during the whole time I did not turn my eyes away from Col. L. and Dr. G.

The Destrict Attorney asked if he saw Col. L. have hold of Dr. G., but it was objected to, as having beea stated on direct.

ated en direct.

By the Judge - I meant, when I said I saw Dr. Graam struggling, but did not think at the time he had
sword, till after it was drawn out, that they were

a word, till after it was drawn out, that they were scuffling.

The District Attorney asked two or three other cuestions, but they were objected to, as having already been asked.

By a Juror—From the time I first saw them till the struggle was not more than five mientes; I did not hear any atgry words on the part of Col. Loring; as the cane was raised horizontally Col. L. put his hand against the cane; Col. L. was taller than Dr. G.

Q. Did you suppose the intention of Col. L. was to ward off the care! [Objected to by detense.]

Charles M. Rogers called by Destrict A formey and every—On 2d August I was superintendent of St. Nicholas Hotel, in the upper part out court the office; I know the prisoner by sight and know Col. Loring, who had been at the hotel for eight or ten days; saw them toge ther on 2a August at the head of the starre, the second floor. Its shown the diagram, and roints out where he saw them, similar to last witness! Col. L. stood at the sine of the starre, now the own of the first part of G. s back being toward me as I came up. I was within three or four feet of them; I was coming from the dining-room with a ledy; I heard loud conversation between them; heard Col. L. say, "My wife. It appeared to me to be the end of a sentence; Dr. Granam repided," don't care a d—n for your wife or you. I passed on with the lady; we were begind fig. time and waked very inst, the next thing I heard was the lie given and then a noise like a click; it night have been like the sound of a sword-came, undrawn, striking a man's heard. then a noise like a click; it right have been like the sound of a sword-case, undrawn, striking a man's head; I cannot say how loos it was, only that I heard it. I was going down then with the lady, and im usdintely turned round; I was twelve or fourteen feel off; saw both parties holding up their hands, and the case in the hands of Dr. G.; he drew it and immediately stabled; Col. Loring had his hands up at the one of the stab he gave a shrisk, and moved some four or five feet and fell, after Dr. Graham made the stab he gave it a sort of turn in Col. Loring's body, up and down, three or four times, and then drew it out; the sword was bent when it was drawn out; after the stab, Col. L. turned toward me, stopping at the same time, and saving "I am stabbed—I in dead," and fell with his face toward me; I had partly hold of him when he tell, and I cad liked to have falled with him.

By a Juror-After the stab I saw the left hand of

By a Juror—After the stab I saw the left hand of Col. Lering round Dr. Graham's side.

Witness—When Col. L. feit he gargled a good deal, I looked up and saw Dr. Graham standing near by us, and I said. "You've killed this man;" he replied, "He's not hurt; he had the sword in hand at the time: I told a private wat hunan to stay by Gol. Lering while I went to the office to inquire the number of Col. L's room, foljected to as not relevant; after I attended some duty I saw Dr. Graham down stairs, and told some men to keep watch of him; the last I saw of the sword was at the foot of the stairs; it was about an hour afterward; looked at Col. L. afterward, when he had been taken to a private room; saw a hole in his cont; he had on a frock-coat and pair of pantaloons; no neck-handkerchief; it was only three to five seconds from hearing the word its and the noise; the latter was after; the sword here shown seems like the et e I saw; it passed into the hands, afterward, of the of the clarks, named Warner; the wound was on the side of the back.

By a Juror—At the time Col. Loring placed his arm round Dr. Graham he was failing; I could not say in

ound Dr. Grebam he was falling: I could not say in whose voice it was the word he was given; there was sik, but did not observe what was said before the he

talk, but did not observe what was said before the newes given.

By District Attorney—The last words I heard were what Dr. Graham said, "I don't care a d—n for your "wife or you," I had gone, in the meantime, a distance of 12 or 14 feet, walking very fast.

By a Juror—When Cot. L. put his hand round Dr. G. it did not appear like an intention to give him a blow; he was failing at the time.

By District Attorney—I never heard anything said by the prisener us to the ringing of the bell, or anything in which it was mentioned.

Cross-ramined by Mr. Whiting—I was examined

Cres examined by Mr. Whiting—I was examined at the Coroner's inquest; I saw nothing of the parties who I was coming from the dining-room till I was a couple of feet behind Dr. Graham, their talk was a couple of feet behind Dr. Graham, their talking leader than ordinary conversation attracted my attention. I do not know how far behand me Cosine was; I do not see bim, when I heard them I passed on, the first words I heard were "my wife," as I paid, it was when I was directly behind them. Col. Loring faced toward me, with his back nearly toward the stairs—Dr. Graham in front of him, I black Dr. Graham had a hat on, but Col. Loring metathe mirror was on the opposite side of the entry, facing the stairs, when I heard the noise they appeared to be going sideways, Col. Loring following Dr. G., who continued to retreat to the andde of the entry, the cane and hands were up when I first saw them; they were a kind of quartering to me, I cannot say that Col. Loring's hands were around the sword-cane; will not say they were not, did not notice that the that Col. Loring's hands were around the sword-came; will not say they were not; def not notice that the old of the came worked up and down in their hands; the hilt of the sword was in the right hand of Dr. Graham: I saw him when he drew it from the stick; do not know that Colonel Loring drew the scabbard in Col. Loring's hand; Doctor Graham's left hand was up when I first saw them. I could not say whether above or below the stick. Dr. Graham's hands were not sgainst the person of Col. Loring to keep him off; I could see between them, when the sword was drawn they were standing at the time; there might have been 18 or 20 inches of space between them when the sword was drawn, or might not have been more than a foot; Col. Loring's hands were both up when the stab was given; after the stab Col. Loring put his left hand on Dr. Graham, they were face to face when the stab was given; Col. Loring was falling when I got up to him; should think Col. Loring shood over 6 feet; he seemed like an athletic man, but not stout, weighing 100 or 225 pounds. [Dr. Graham is shout 5 feet; be seemed like an athletic man, but not stout, weighing 100 or 225 pounds. [Dr. Graham is shout 5 feet; or 6 inches high, and rather full in person than otherwise.] n then otherwise.]
The cross-examination rested.

There was some little more said by District Attor-ey as to diagram, who said he wished to ask a ques-tion; but it was objected to.

Margaret Walsh called by District Attorney, and

Margaret Walsh called by District-Attorney, and sworn.— Was a chambermalo at the St. Nicholas Hotel; know Dr. Graham; about 5 or 6 o'clock that morning heard Col. Loring speak to the watchman, and then go along the hall toward the office, about tea minutes afterward heard loud talking in the hall; saw Col. L. shanes up; don't know whether he atruck him or not. Dr. Graham was then with him; it was near the head of the stairs; heard Col. L. cry out "O" I'm stabbed.—I'm stabbed. I'm dead," and Dr. Graham shand move; after Dr. G. took the sword out of the colonel's side, which he turned while it was in Col. L., he held it down by his side; it was about five minues after I first saw Col. L. after Col. L. fell Dr. G. looked at him, then went toward the office, first putting the sword came helpind his back, and then at his side; he went down stairs, and I followed him, and he threw the sword among some sweepings in a closest; I saw no blows struck.

Cross-examined.—I was in the reception-room.

I saw no blows struck.

Cross-examined—I was in the reception-room which I had commenced sweeping, when I heard Col. Loring speak to the watchman; they were both at the side of the door where I was; saw Col. Loring go down stairs and it was about ten minutes afterward that I heard index talk in the hall, which attracted my attention; I did not hear the words; I halloed out to the girls that there was going to be a fight, and I came into the hall; saw them moving a little toward the mirror; Dr. G. was nearest to the mirror, side toward it; did not see what Col. L. did; saw Dr. G. turn his hand, and saw the swerd-came.

It was stated here that some statement had a hear

turn his hand, and saw the swerd-cane.

It was stated here that some statement hads been published in a paper, purporting to be on each side, which the Judge thought improper at this stage of the case. He admonished the Jury and to speak to each other, her to read anything of the case during the recess, but take the evidence from the witnesses.

The Court then adjourned to this forenoon.

of the only military company ever attempted to be organized in Nantucket began with the following

According to The Boston Advertiser the cone

ARTICLE 1. In case of war, this company shall im